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By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

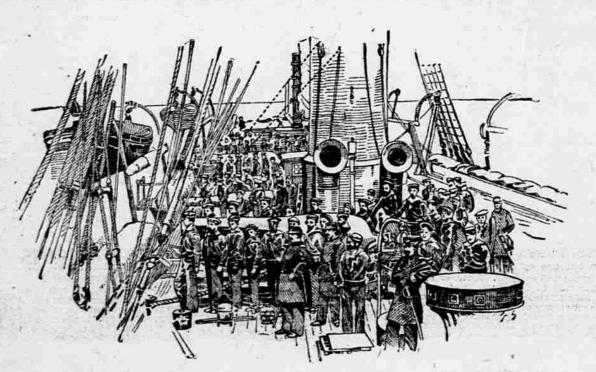
More Unfulfilled Hopes. Altho the armies of the United States were now made up of veterans who were now made up of veterans who my. Apparently Sherman was being had graduated in the great school of weakened for every mile that the army war and were led by officers who had risen step by step, by actual demonstra-tion of obliging at the bettlefield the In the meanwhile Gen. Banks had

the Cabinet officers, and many of the politicians, were stampeded, and want-ed Grant's army brought back to deed Grant's army brought back to de-fend the National Capital. In his diary Secretary Welles says that some of his colleagues were so frightened that they began to talk of moving the public archives. The National credit sank to the lowest point which it reached dur-ing the war, when the price of gold ran up to 285, making the greenback dollar worth less than 38 cents.

Again President Lincoln showed him-elf that wonderful tower of strength "which stood four-square to all the winds that blew." He was hopeful and confident, and in the panic went among the 100-days troops and the Quarter-master's employes, who thinly manned the breastworks, to animate them to a stubborn defense, then hastened back to the Seventh street wharf to meet There was manuvering of unsurpassed skill on both sides, and from day to day terrific collisions, with Johnston being steadily thrust back, but without the steady thrust back are steady to the first steady to the sixth Corps, which Grant sent forward, and accompanied it to the front. There, despite the remonstrances of the steady thrust back, but without the steady thrust back, and from day to day terrific collisions, with Johnston being steady to the sixth Corps, which Grant sent forward, and accompanied it to the fixed ward, and accompanied it to the fixed ward, and accompanied it to the front. There, despite the remonstrances of the state of the side of Gen. Wright, disregarding the sharpshooters' bullets which whistled around him, until the commander of the Sixth Corps was forced to peremp-torily order him to a safer place.

tion of ability on the battlefield, the campaigns which opened everywhere on May 1, 1864, did not lead to that swift, crushing success which had been hoped and prayed for.

The Confederates had put every man who could carry a musket or march a mile into the field, and their armies and units of armies were also led by practice in war. It was their last desperate struggle to save the South-



sherman's gaining upon the battlefield

noved forward, while Johnston was

any decisive success to cripple his ene-

THE CREW OF THE KEARSARGE. (From a Photograph.)

ern Confederacy and wear out its op- stores and almost losing the fleet of was the victory of the sloop-of-war

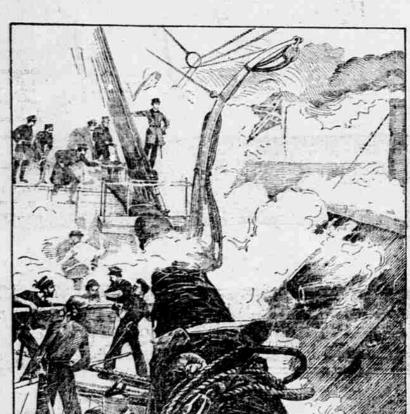
The Army of the Potomac encountered its old enemy in the dark, sombler Wilderness, grewsome with the memories of Chancellorsville and the unburied dead, sepulchred in thickets known only to the wolf and buzzard. For 30 continuous sortiulness, attack upon Kens. For 30 continuous, sanguinary days, every second of which cost a human life and every hour a hecatomb, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia clung to one another in mortal combat, staining with the od of the country a terrible war-trail from the Rapidan to the

and the loss of the Army of Northern by wasting a precious day, Virginia was proportionately appalling. Lynchburg reinforced by a divi-Back from the sulphurous, blazing sion from Lee's army, and had to make

Sturgls had ruined a fine division at revictualed and repaired almost Guntown by a bungling battle with vessel of the British navy at the Forrest.

Early's Raid on Washington.

Sigel's ill-luck in the Shenandoah Valley was not less depressing. His successor, Gen. Hunter, easily succeed-Along that ghastly course fell fully ing where Sigel falled, marched clear 6,000 of the Army of the Potomac, to the very suburbs of Lynchburg, then, front rolled a great river of men, a precipitate retreat, going off down



ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT MOBILE.

maimed and dving, to the hospitals of the Kanawha Valley and uncovering Fredericksburg and Washington, and Washington by the movement. Gen. every house in the whole State of Vir-

stores and almost losing the fleet of ponents. Both sides seemed nearing the end of their endurance of the awful struggle, and the Confederates hoped that a further prolongation of resistance on their part would compel the North to a peace from sheer exhaustion.

Stores and almost losing the fleet of gunboats, althout the losses of the Army of the Potmac in the Wilderness and Spotsylvania had been proportionately paid for by those inflicted on the Army of the North to a peace from sheer exhaustion. At Cold Harbour the army lost 10,000 in 26 minutes ships from the ocean and giving their recommendations that are expected to immendations that are 2,500 men in a like attack upon Kene-burned British coal under her boilers, saw Mountain, and the incompetent and wherever she went was refitted, vessel of the British navy at the Eng-



ontinue his ravages among American been worked. equally friendly naval port of Cher-bourg, in France, where he received as much cordial assistance as he had at

the British naval stations. . Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge, was ying at Flushing when he was informed by telegraph of the arrival of the Alabama at Cherbourg. The Kearsarge and Alabama were as nearly matched as to size as any two naval vessels that ever engaged in single combat. The Alabams was 220 feet long to the Kearsarge's 214½ feet, with the other di-mensions proportionately about the same. The Alabama carried one seven-Blakely rifle, one eight-inch moothbore, one 68-pounder and six 32-The Kearsarge had two 11-Fredericksburg and Washington, and Every house in the whole State of Virginia, in the rear of Lee's line, was sense in the rear of Lee's line, was larged to the research of Larly, who had come to the research will be hightered to the present of Larly, who had come to the research of Larly, who had come to the research will be hightered to the present of Larly, who had come to the research of Larly, who had come to the research the very signal, in the rear of Lee's line, was Larly to the Carly, and the comparison will be highly the house as the protracted, desperate fight from his sarry. The world had never, had easy seen such protracted, desperate fight the claim of the Union will be a such remorseless slaughter of each observe his beautiful Lake Tahoe. That lake feeds came together. Wishow avoided the big Larly, who had come to the research the very larged to the constitutional force, the constitutional force, the late of the Larly will be a the late. The present the learning that the present of the Union state of the Carly had but a small force, the first union to the Carly had but a small force, the first union the challenge to Semines. As Semines as such protracted, desperate fight the claim of the Larly who but a small force, the the claim of the Union state of the Carly had but a small force, the will be a small the carly had but a small force, the first union the challenge to Semines. As Semines are such protracted, desperate fight the claim of the Carly had but a small force, the will be a small the same than the present and the control of the Carly had but a small force, the was clearly had but a small force, the was cl ame together.

THE PRESIDENT HEADED HOMEWARD.

Will Be Soon Within Long-Distance Telephone Reach—Washington Dull Until His Refurn-Absentee Cabinet Officials Working at Their Reports-The President's Future Program.

st. Louis, but there he boards a steamer for an extended trip down the Missis-sippi River. From New Orleans there will be a long detour that the South, and November will actually find Washington this year almost a deserted vil-lage. At present only one or two Cab-inet officials are in the cay. Some of those who came have departed prompt-ly, and what little Government business there is passes thru the hands of subor-dinates.

Evidently there is to be great stress and strain this year in getting out an-nual reports. The Bureau heads have elling or playing so continuously that hurry work will be necessary unless the presentation of reports are to so the latest terms of the hell the h presentation of reports are to go over the holiday period. Such delays invari-ably make Congressmen grumble.

Working in the Country.

other people, and when off in the counremaining on his farm in New Hampshire, is actually doing things to his big annual report. He does not intend to the come to Washington for 10 days yet. His private secretary, a stenographer, is with him in New Hampshire, and he is not only handling the daily mail from there, but dictating the more important features of his report, so that he may not have to bother much with it when he gets to Washington.

The Persident must be legislative conferences with Senators and Representatives. The President must also write this annual message, altho the ideas for thoroly defined in the course of his western speech-making.

Neither is it thought at all likely that the President will make a visit to the Phillippines next year. The people would not assent to such a prolonged absence from the mainland as that trip would

Cabinet, upon whom he places respon-

Then, there will be a lot of business correspondence and telegraph. But a great volume of business has been put aside against the day of his return. As much, in a less degree, is true of every of the Administration, will call for some of the President's time prior to the president's time prior to the companion of the President's time prior to the president time prior about such appointments with the President since early last August. He visited at Beverly thrice, but all his time Within a couple of weeks experts and was taken up with other errands, such others who have been traveling in Eu-as the political aspects of various census rope this Autumn gathering informaappointments. It has not been feasible tion about banks and banking will be ADMIRAL JOHN A. WINSLOW.

lish yards and docks around the world.

From England to Australia, from Gibraltar to Bermuda, wherever Semmes found the British flag flying, he was are glad of the extra period of service. the whole, except in very few in- start as advertised. all that he wanted to enable him to stances, no particular hardship has

The Secretary of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who will be back in Washington within a week, will bring a bagful of big busi-ness. During the Summer and Autumn he has been the greatest of Cabinet he has been the greatest of Cabinet travelers. He has been going up and down and across the Western country on one of the longest inspection tours that a Secretary of the Interior ever attempted. Since his hurry trip to Washington in September he has been visiting scores of projects in which the Interior Department is interested. Almost every large irrigation project, involving contracts of much magnitude, has been trible to the present. The tide of travel thinker has been very light. Speaker visited by him. If the Department was visited by him. If the Department was having trouble settling any question of ington about the middle of November, s Winslow avoided the the big Truckee-Carson prigation works gressional circles.

President Taft is approaching within President is in Washington again. For long-distance telephone call of Wash-ington. Soon now he will be leaving dividuals of his Cabinet, that he may his brother's ranch and swinging up thru Texas and on to St. Louis. After going on. When he left Beverly the thru Texas and on to St. Louis. After the President's long sejourn in the Far West Washington feels as the the President was well up with what the nine Executive Departments were doing. Since then he has seen Secretary of the head of the Government only about 26 hours away.

Ordinarily this would bring high officialdom scurrying back to Washington. It does not now, and the city continues to be as deserted officially as in Midsummer, because the gay vacationists know that it will still be over three weeks before the President comes. He approaches Washington on the way to St. Louis, but there he boards a steamer

The President's Secretary, Mr. Car-penter, of course, is keeping him in-formed about what is going on in Washington. But this information is neces-sarily skeletonized. The President is so busy with local committees that he has no time to spare for a budget of Washington news unless it pertain to ques-tions of pressing importance. Doubt exists here whether once the

President has returned from his long tour he will care to take the journey to Panama. He said some time ago that he wanted to go there, either in No-vember, before Congress convenes, or out of town when Congress is in ses

sion. Presidents have invariably avoided being absent for any considerable Working in the Country.

Most of the Cabinet, hurrying away to the country because there is little doing in Washington, talk about working on their annual reports when they are where people cannot interrupt them. Hut Cabinet officials are as human as other people and when off is the country bear will have about three weeks in Washington before that date. He is schedington before that date. He is schedtry it is as difficult for them to work as the is sor clerks and other folks. Secretary MacVeagh, it is understood, while remaining on his farm in New Hamp-cember. There must be legislative conuled to arrive here Nov. 10, but he must necessarily give attention to con-

there, but dictating the more important features of his report, so that he may not have to bother much with it when he gets to Washington.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are both out of town. Secretary Dickinson participated in the international festivities at El Paso and Juarez, where Presidents Taft and Diaz met. Secretary Meyer has gone to his home at Hamilton, Mass, to study the report of the Swift Board regarding the management of Navy Yards. That is an important document, with recommendations that are expected to immediate the President will make a visit to the President will nake a visit to the President will n mendations that are expected to improve upon the ideas which former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry put into execution in the government of Navy Yards.

Secretary Manager Secretary Se

The Legislative Program.

Not the least of the President's tasks during the crowded days following his return to Washington will be his conleaving matters to members of his sultations with Attorney-General Wickhis Cabinet over the divers bills em-Then, there will be a lot of business for the President's attention when he gets back into his office. He has been disposing of urgent matters while on between the President and the Attornute as far as this could be done by disposing of urgent matters while en between the President and the Attor-route, as far as this could be done by ney-General, but around the Cabinet

aside against the day of his return. As much aside against the day of his return. As much, in a less degree, is true of every member of the Cabinet, who is not giving many matters consideration because meeting of Congress. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has that in hand. Treasury MacVeagh has that in hand. There is an example to the point in the Post Office Department. Vacancies are occurring constantly in the several thousand post offices of the Presidential class. Only the President gan make applicable.

pointments of such Post hasters. He alone can sign their commissions, even the the commissions be for the recess of Congress. Postmaster-General Hitch-cock has had no opportunity to talk Winter, but for the purpose of educatdetermine appointments and sign back. One of these is Senator Aldrich mmlssions while the President has who is expected to start on a long ciren for granted that Senator Aldrich will

The discussion about a central bank of issue—a bank for bankers—is even now in full swing. The opposition to it has developed pretty thoroly, as has the opposition to Senator Aldrich. penetrates into the West some lively meetings may be in prospect. Out there many people think the Rhode Island Senator has horns and cloven feet.

inch smoothbores, one 30-pound riffe particular importance anywhere, the few days after the President's arrival, profound lawyer, will be re-elected by the Legislature which the Marylanders of the Marylanders of the Marylanders of the Marylanders of the Legislature on the joint ballot will be and to first the majority of the seen that the weight of the armament of November, a word artists in the Senate and within a word artists in the Senate and within a word artist in the Senate a was decidedly in favor of the Alabama. tract affecting control of the waters of right up to the minute on the political Democratic.

On June 15, 1864, the two vessels beautiful Lake Tahoe. That lake feeds developments, especially within Control of the Maryla

Glory Enough for Both.

early December, when the forces are famous Eastern Shore District who has upon the ground, the Speaker will be been a lavish campaign speader, is not ready for the fray if the insurgents on hand this year with big wads of want trouble. The regulars, now asco-operation, will apparently

TWO STATE CAMPAIGNS.

Governors and Legislatures to Be Elected in Maryland and Virginia, and a Constitutional

Amendment Voted on in Maryland.

been asking for a State-wide ensetment, but have been put off by the pleas of Baltimore, which is by far the most populous city in the State.

Southern Maryland and the Eastern Store also want the constitutional canendment climinating the negro vote, and the farmers of those two sections are saying to the saloonkeepers of Baltimore that unless the latter take hold and roll up a majority in Baltimore for the constitutional amendment, by heek, there will be ruction in the Legislature

longed vacations or traveling, two State campaigns are raging on either side. One is the campaign in Virginia, for the and of a Legislature. The other is a campaign in Maryland for a Legislature and some minor State officials and over a constitutional amendment, which, adopted, will disqualify most of the negros and unknown thou-

sands of whites from voting.
Only two weeks remain of those two State campaigns, and yet much as there is at stake neither campaign has been sufficiently brisk to awaken more than a passing interest in Washington, where there are many thousands of Virginians among the resident population.

In "Ole Virginny."

The Virginians take naturally to politics. The Democrats had a whirlwind primary campaign for the nomination of William Hodges Mann for Governor. Since then it has been almost impossible to awaken enthusiasm. The Adminis tration has sent a few of its big ones over into the State for the Republican ticket, headed by William P. Kent, until recently Consul-General at Guate mala. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel has just returned from a short stumping tour in Virginia, during which he was cordially received. But audjences are small this year. Brass bands and much advertising bring out only personal friends to hear the local

There is a growing sentiment in the Democratic stronghold of Virginia for putting the Republicans in for one term that they may take an inventory of stock on hand, as some of the business men are putting it. But the sentiment is not strong enough vet, and no one seriously questions that the Democratic candidates for the State offices and for the Legislature will be elected by good majorities. Virginia and Maryland elect their

United States Senators a year earlier than do nearly all the other States, Sen-ator John W. Daniel, "the Lame Lien of Lynchburg," is running this year for another term, which will be his ofth. He has no opposition in his own party, and will have none worth mentioning in the Republican Party. Virgin'a is inlife, and no public man in Virginia the call on the coal and other mines dares contest for the sear of the old gressmen are not coming to Washington for the present. The tide of travel Gen, Jubal A. Early and who was criptle will not be relieved to the present. pled in the battle of the Wilderness, Isador Rayner, one of the fancest word artists in the Senate and withal a

trouble. The regulars, now as-of the President's support and eration, will apparently have a of the sinews of war and an organizafectively.

The prohibition question is ligaring to some degree in the Maryland campaign. The rural voters want prohibition, and thus are in line with most on the other Southern Stotes. Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shote have been asking for a State-wide engetment, but have been asking for a State-wide engetment.

While Washington, as the seat of Government, is marooned in the unusual calm of late October, with practically all high officialdom away or the sometimes become the prohibition question. The rural voters are strong enough to force a prohibitory enactment.

land voters living in the city of Washington constituted the balance of power there. It was undoubtedly true last One is the campaign in Virginia, for the election of a Governor for four years close as between Taft and Bryan. This year there is so little interest that prac-tically no efforts have been made to move the Maryland voters home from Washington. Usually because of the proximity of Virginia and Maryland there is a high old time among a coterie of rival workers getting the Washington voters back to both States.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Minister Crane's Case Makes a Sensation-Some Older History-Inefficient Assistant Sectaries-A Possible Shake-Up in the Department.

The Charles R. Crane case, now denominated a closed incident at the State Department, has gone echoing around the world as the most famous diplo-matic contretemps of recent annals. The Chicagoan, who "put his foot in it" by talking too much, stuck hard by Washington for many days, till President Taft wired acceptance of his resignation. Then Mr. Crane went away, deliant and bitter, and Secretary of State Knox-went away to his farm at Valley Forge, egretful, but confident he had done the only possible thing under the circum-Now they are gossiping about it in the

chancellories of Europe, and the Orien-tals are going over the dismissal pro-and con. The Japanese promulgated their official version in Pekin. As a sequel to the affair there is renewed dis-cussion about commercial control of Manchuria, a great, rich province, with undeveloped resources, which some day will make that section of China populous enough and wealthy enough to be a Kingdom. The Japanese seem to have retary Knox's plans for insisting upon a share in the development of Manchuria under the "open-door policy" will probably be hindered.

and very indiscreet in going away and Democratic.

The Maryland Constitutional Amendby indirection, a State secret, the very publication of which was bound to frus-